TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCH.

WITH THE MURDER OF LAMES L. PARKER.

BOUTH BERNICK, May 10, 1850.

The examination of Ass Wentworth, charged with the murder of James L. Parker, of Manchester, on the 26th March, 1845, commenced in this place yesterday.

But little progress was made in the case.

One witness testified to be the case.

with the person who called for him on the night of the with the person who called for him on the night of the murder, and expressed the belief that Horace Went-worth answered to his personal appearance. The examination of John H. Brown, one of the most important witnesses, was commenced yesterday, and continued this morning. He had been in the employ of Asa Wentworth, the

T. Wentworth made a proposition to him t leave Boston and meet him in Manchester on the night of March 20th and meet him in Manchester en the night of March 20thwhen he could give him an opportunity of making or
company faster or easier than he sould in any
corking; the nature of the business would be
entitled to him when the parties met; he afterward;
discovered that W.m. C. Clarke, an old acquaintancemow removed with the charge of murder, had
received a similar letter; his own, he said, weninto Clarke's hands, and he did not know what had besome of it. Upon being asked to give his opinion as to
who was the writer of these letters, and state the conlesses of them, objections were made by the counsel

BUFFALO, May 11-A. M. elected one member in Genesce, one in Lapeer, three in St. Clair, one in Saginaw, one in Yau Buren, and one in shosen two in Genesee, and one in Lapear; in all, 14.

ALBANY, May 11, 1850.

The express train, which left here last evening, ran off the track at Pittsford, near Rochester, and several passengers were injured. The cars were badly smash-ad.

The Rev. Thos. Sewell, whom the Spanish authorities refused to receive as Consul at St. Jago de Cuba, has returned to Baltimore. His health has been entirely re-established.

CHARLESTON, May 8, 1850.

Judge Richardson, President of the Court of Appeals of South Carolina, died in this city, to day.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6, 1850.

Several American vessels are about leaving this port in ballast for Liverpool, in consequence of the low con-dition of freights. Loss of a Steamboat.

The steamer Sun ran ashere near this place, on Wed-

esday last, and was totally lost. The vessel formerly slonged to Baltimore.

The Denth of Mr. Calhoun.

[From the Manchester (Eng.) Examiner, April 17.]
The Ningara brings tidings of the decease of Mr. Calhoun, the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, an event which, it appears, had been expected for several weeks.

Carolina, an event which, it appears, had been expected for several weeks.

Mr. Calhoun was one of the most 'remarkable men whom his country has produced. His intellect was singularly clear, analytical, consecutive in its operations, and always seeking the light of first principles. On this account, he was often reproached with an excessive fondness for abstractions; but it would be hard to point out an instance in which his practical sagacity or executive energy was ever at fault. He possessed an uncommon degree or mental indedependence. Devoted, with an atmost fanatical love, to the honor and interests of his native South Carolina, he took counsel with no one as to his measures for her welfare; and in his most extreme suggestions, relied exclusively on the resources of his own capacious and robust intellect. His eloquence wasfree from the faults that are often ascribed to the oratory of American state-smen. It had no verbiage, no petencion, no glitter, no clap-trap, in its composition. With such severe logical precision, such absence of superfluous ornament, such force and compression of language, such vehemence and majesty of intellectual movement, it would hardly be extravegant to characterize it as possessing something of the antique Demosthenic grandeur. The friends of slavery have lost in him their most powerful champion. Would that his noble talents had been devoted to a worthier cause! With Webster, Clay, and Beaton, Mr. Calhoun formed one of the tillustrious group of statesmen, who for nearly forty years have been conspicuously before the public eye, exerting a prominent and commanding influence on the course of American politics.

Six Hexx Bulways a Lerray — There is now little, or

Sin Hisary Bulwas a Letter.—There is now little, or no doubt, about the letter we published tast week being the genuine production of Sir Henry Eulwer, the rerepresentative of Eritannic Majerty at Washington. No death of it, direct or indirect, has appeared in any querier, while various corroborative circumstances go to fix its authorship most conclusively. The government at Washington have taken no public notice of it, but they certainly will not permit a document so insulting to be published, without demanding reparation. The diplomatic baronet has shown too much of the beronet, and too little of the diplomatic in this confidential letter, so unhappily exposed. His sentiments are probably the sentiments of nine tenths of the English nation, but he had no business to put them on paper. M Poussin, for a less offence, was sent home with a fica in his ear. M Poussin blundered through lineare or inexperience in diplomaty with him on secount of his inexperience in the limited has been the British Ambayandor in Spasnwhere, Bulser has not, or at least should not, have Hundered through Ignorance or inexperience if has been the British Ambayandor in Spasnwhere he should have learnt politeness and produce and his few per at that court should have taught him a leason that might have saved him from his present difficulty. He lost caste in European diplomatic circles by the Spanish blunder; by his Ambayandor in Spasnwhere in the sum of the well present in the diplomatic profession, European diplomatic circles by the Spanish blunder; by his Ambayandor has being closed against him, let him be sent to some one of the refined courts of Aria, where governments are not so "weak" and not so much in face of the popular party. "Pail Bulletin, May 11.

THE ANNIVERSARY GATHERINGS.

ociety was held, on Friday, at the Tabernacle, which was crowded in every part, by an immense assemblage, who appeared to take an anxious in-terest in the proceedings. The platform was, also, filled with a goodly array of ministers and mis-sionaries, from various countries, the fields of their apostolic labors. The Hon. Theodore Frelingauysen, President, having taken the chair, the

apostolic labors. The Hon. Theodore Freling-huysen, President, having taken the chair, the business of the day commenced with a prayer, and, afterwards, singing by the congregation; Professor Hastings acting as leader.

The President briefly addressed the meeting on the inestimable benefits of the gospel, and the duty of the country to send abroad the gospel lights.

The Rev. A. B. Cost then read the annual report of the proceedings of the society, prefacing his remarks with a notice of the death of the Hon. Samuel T. Armstrong, for seventeen years a member, and six years chairman of the Presidential Committee, who had suddenly closed his career of usefulness and piety.

Puring the year, two ordained missionaries and five assistant missionaries have left this country for the foreign field, and eight assistant missionaries have joined the several missions among the Indians of this country. Three missionaries and two assistant missionary physician are now under appointment, and will soon enter upon their labors. Eight months have elapsed since the prudential committeement forth, in their annual report, an appeal for thirty-eight new laborers, to sustain existing missions, and there six individuals are all who have yet responded to that appeal, by the offer of themselves for this service. The receipts to the treasury of the Board, during the nine months which have elapsed drice the prudential committeement forth, in their annual report, an appeal for thirty-eight new laborers, to sustain existing missions, and there six individuals are all who have yet responded to that appeal, by the offer of themselves for this service. The receipts to the treasury of the Board, during the nine months which have elapsed drice the prudential committeement forth, in their annual report, an appeal for the present year, \$200-807 65. If this amount should be received, and the expenditures should be equal to those of the last year, the debt at the close of the year will amount to \$34 924 17. The mission is Southern Africs, which for m previous years, succe the mission was established.—
The Tesuli missions, though severely tried by sichness and death smong their members, have enjoyed some folicits of the Divine Actor. The seminary at Passina Secial indicates of the Spirit, and ten or twelve special indicates of the Spirit, and ten or twelve young men have been hopefully converted, who may ere long become beraids of salvation to their benighted countrymen. When we assembled here a year ago, intelligence had just been received that God was pouring out his Spirit in a wonderful manner upon the Nestoriam mission. To-day we are permitted to rejoice thank God, for tidings of the second of

seciety, and Christian eivilization. In this respect, something had been done for them; but he would ask that meeting what was one missionary to nearly half a million of souls? There was springing up a growing demand on the part of the natives for instruction, and it ought to be satisfied.

Rev. A. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, apologised for feeling embarrassed at the weighty task that he had to perform, especially when he saw on the platform so many men of age and experience, of learning and talents, vastly more competent to undertake the task than himself. He reminded the meeting of the wretchedness of the heathen, and of their duty, as consistent Christians, to send out missionaries to preach the gospel to those benighted people. That condition he would leave to the missionaries present to explain to the meeting; but he counselled them to reflect upon this fact—that wretched as they were, they were still their brethren, the children of one common Father, and embraced in the design of the world—embracing gospel. Now that a western passage has been opened to their people, shall not the millions of Asia say again, "We have seen his star in the East, and are come to worship the Saviour?" He begged them, therefore, after alluding to the present declining state of Mahometanism, as a pregnant sign of the times, to exert fresh energy in the missionary cause.

The Rev. Jones D. Paris, of the Sandwich

nant sign of the times, to exert fresh energy in the messionary cause.

The Rev. John D. Paris, of the Sandwich Islands mission, then addressed the meeting upon the present condition of those regions, as compared with what they were formerly. A few years ago, the children of the natives resembled rather more than the they were formerly. A few years ago, the children of the natives resembled rather more than the theory of the more than the land of the more than 26,000 souls had been converted to God, and more than 23,000 were regular attendants at their churches. More than 9,000 had been plucked as brands from the fire, who had gone, it was to be hoped, to join with those who had washed their robes, and made them white with the blood of the Lamb. He had witnessed in those islands the bursting of the volcano, pouring out its liquid fire, and had witnessed earthquakes

and convulsions of nature, more terrible than the explosion of a thousand steamboats; but yet, all this, terrible as it was, could not be compared with the death-bed repentance of the dying heathen sinner. The reverend speaker then entered into a circumstantial but pathetic account of the dying moments of a converted Sandwich Islander—of one whose hands had been imbrued with human blood. Oftentimes had he been aroused at midnight, at one, at two in the morning, by calls to attend upon dying heathens praying forgiveness for their sins. It was these facts that should arouse Christians to fresh exertions; and, in answer to the question whether their work was not yet almost done, he would ask them where could they better invest their funds than in such a field, that promised fresh victories, and where their exertions for the last fifteen years had been compensated with so fruitful a result? The Sandwich Islands had now become the centre of a large commercial district, consisting of a number of islands, which, however, were imabited by a degraded race of beings, that were famishing for the bread of life. This vast district of Polynesia would soon be filled up by the descendants of the Anglo-Saxon race—by foreigners from every nation, mixed up in one incongruous mass with the rubbish of the world—a collection of people of every sort, before whom, perhaps, the natives would gradually melt away. It was on account of this circumstance that the Sandwich Island mission was of pecullar importance; it was acquainted with the habits and prejudices of the natives; the language of Polynesia had been, by their exertions, settled on a regular basis; and they had many native converts, who would be of singular service in their future efforts. Again, on the coast of the Pacific towns and cities were growing up to maturity at once, as if by negative the substrates that golden registion was flowing from this goodly land, in a vast but muddy stream, towards that golden regist. But the gold was the Lord's; and for nearly two thousand y

With offerings of devotion, Ships from the isles shall meet. To pour the wealth of ocean, In tribute, at his feet. Kings shall fall down before him, And gold and incense bring; All nations shall adore him, Ilis praise all recole sing.

And gold and incease bring:

And gold and incease bring:

Be v. Wa. M. Thousos, of the Syri Mission, said that the missionary cause was the cause of Jesus Chief; it was a cause that recommended steel particle of the control of the property of the propert North, South, East and West. He would say, "I see a reason for their doing all these things, because they love their people; but I cannot understand why these men, so shrewd in getting morey, and who know so well how to emplcy it profitably, should trouble themselves about a little island far away, which many of them never even heard of." But let him tell them any little Christian child could answer these inquiries—it was because they loved Christ; they knew that the heathen were their fellow creatures, and God a little island far away, which many of them never even heard of." But let him tell them any little Christian child could answer Less inquiries—it was because they loved Christ; they knew that the heathen were their fellow creatures, and God had commanded them to give them the goopel. This was the reason that the missionary lived in foreign countries, and oftentimes died for that glorious cause. But if the cause of foreign missions ever faltered, hesitated, or went back, he could tell the reason; it would be because their love had grown cold to Christ. He felt assured, however, that this was not the case—the cause of Jesus would not falter—the cell for further labors would not be unanswered. The hand of Providence was often evinced in missionary labors, and he would give them an instance of it. Whist he was residing at Beyrout, a letter, in Armenian characters, covered with reals, according to the oriental custom, was sent to their station; fortunately there was in the place an Armenian convert, who translated it for them. It was a request from a remote district in the north of Syria, called Antab, for a missionary to be sent to preach to them. The origin of this desire for a further knowledge of Christ, spung firem a simple circumstance; but in which the hand of God was manifested. An Armenian pricest at Constantinople quarrelled with his superior, and to be revenged of his ecclesiastical tyrants, as he called them, he determined to go and preach the word of God from the New Testament. He travelled for this purpose all over Syria, until he came to Antab, where he made many converts by his elequence, for he was a man of superior talents; but he was a wicked man, a debauche, and the people, in disgues, thrust him out of the place; but they did not thrust out Jesus Christ, whom he had preached. No, no; that remained, and produced great results. As a matter of course, the Patrisrch at Constantinople excommunicated him, and also all those who had anything to do with the Bible. As the missionary might be cont to pre

"Tell the American people we do not want their gold—we only want some one to preach to us the word of life." So carnest were these poople poor in their convictions, that one convert of distinction among them, would not leave until they had crossed the Jordan, when, seizing his hand, he kissed it and said: "Remember, our children are living among the wild beasts of the desert, and if no one is sent to teach them, they will be drawn back again to heathenism." Like Hamilcar, who took up his child to the altar, and made him vow revenge against Rome, their enemy, it was their duty to consecrate their children at the altar of God. The sacrament which they took, was a type of what was required at their hands. It was a word derived from sacramentum, which meant the oath of allegiance sworn to the Casars of Imperial Rome by their legionary soldiers. This oath, but an oath to God, they had also taken, time after time, to consecrate all to God. [Applause.

Rev. Mr. Roogas, of Boston, in a very cloquent and effective speech, which was listened to with breathless attention, addressed the audience upon their duties as Christians, and the manifold demands that missionary enterprise had upon their benevolence. He approved of the plan of operations of this year's meetings, in placing this society, of so such importance, the last in the week, and extered into a description of the various phases of humas Le, as compared with that of the Christian. How different was his from that of other classes! Look at the savage—what is life with him? It is made up of the hunt, and the triumphant dance around the bloogly scalp. What is that of civilized man? The successful sirmish, and the triumphant dance around the bloogly scalp. What is that of civilized man? The successful sirmish, and the triumphant dance around the bloogly scalp. What is that of civilized man? The successful sirmish, and the triumphant dance around the bloogly scalp. What is that of civilized man? The successful sirmish, and the triumphant dance around the bloogly scalp.

Condition of the Jews.

The anniversary of the above society was held on Friday evening, at 71 o'clock, in the Central Presbytetian Church, Broome street. The exercises commenced by reading the second chapter of

world. He might detail the massacres in connection with Jewish persecution, and referred to Poland and other countries where they were rejected, and upon pain of death prohibited from entering their places of worship. The efforts made by the church since 1898, when the London's ciety was started, have been great and glorious, shewing that cultivation would be immensely remunerative. Care, of course, and great care, must be exercised to bring good results. The harvest cannot be expected, without the necessary labor. There are more than fifty clergymen in the Church of England who are converted Jews. It is supposed that the Jews are hardened; but cultivate the ground, and the fruit comes. At Constantinople one missionary has been working among 60,000 Jews. The converts are many, of which number I am one. If that one missionary's efforts are so much blessed, what more may not be done? The character of the Jew is singular. The Jews have zeal, which they now have against Christ, and if that zeal be directed aright, through conversion, the telegraph wire is at once put in motion, and will produce immense results. He alluded to the close connection between the Jews, the effect produced among them by a conversion to Christianity; and when one Jew's attention is directed to the Scriptures, the leavening effects now, upon them will soon become aparent. In Poland, to touch the New Testament is a sin. The Jew, however, is becoming less disinclined to look at the Scriptures, and more necessible to truth, and therefore, this is peculiarly the time for exertion by prayer and action.

The speaker then appealed to the audience to enlist their sympathies, reminding them of the reward.

The speaker then appealed to the andience to relist their sympathies, reminding them of the reward.

The Rev. H. Read proposed a resolution, pledging the meeting to supplication to God on the part of the Jew. It is hardly necessary to ask a Gentile people to accept such a resolution. It is the natural impulse of the Christian heart, to remember the Jew, and that, teo, in their bupplications. The revered genticman alluded to the early history of Israel, God's favors shown them, his promises and revelations to the children of Abraham. Our blessings and Messiah have been received through them. The spirit of God has of late passed through the stagnant waters.—Talmudism has ceased to have its former charm—there is a change in the feelings of nations toward the Jews. Napoleon struck the first blow in favor of removing the civil disabilities of the Jews. It has since been followed up in England and elsewhere. Trace the Jews of the present time—they are doing much in controlling the destinies of the world. The diplomacy of the Jewish people has been preminent in the great national and revolutionary movements of Russian and Europe. The capitalists and great contributors to literature are Jews. These facts show us that the Jews are undergoing that schooling which may ultimately bring about a mighty reorganization. The reverend gentleman alluded to the traveller's emotion on visiting Jerusalem. Another reason why we should pray for Jerusalem, is that they will be reanimated, and these bones, the houses of Israel and Judah, will be restored and joined under one king, in their own land—in Jerusalem—and honored in the sight of God once more, more so than before. The reverend gentleman alluded further to the future prospects of the Jews, and oncluded by urging Christians to prayer for the Jews.

Mr. Mosas Thowara, a Christian Israelite from Poland, next addressed the meeting. He said, The Jew has the Scriptures in their native tongue. The resolution embraces the wants of the Jews—the ranslation of the Bible into the language The Rev. H. READ proposed a resolution, pledg-

Female Missionary Society.

The 30th anniversary of this society was cele-

brated on Friday evening, in the Methodist Epis-copal church in Bedford street-Pastor Dr. P. P. Sandford in the chair, J. B. Edwards, secretary. Prayer was made by Pastor Coles. The annual report was then read by Mr. Pastor Stockford, of Brooklyn. The report gave a flattering account of the labors of the missionaries. From Millsburg, Africa, Mrs. Wilkins writes :-

Africa, Mrs. Wilkins writes:—

I have many causes of gratitude to my heavenly Pather, for his goodness abounds to me. He is my strength in weakness, my wisdom in ignorance, my comfort in distress, my support in trials, my safety in danger, my company in loneliness, my joy, my crown, my sil in all; truly my God is a satisfying portion.—And I rejolee not in personal blessings only, but on account of his special blessings to others also. We have been and still are favored with a glorious shower of grace. In an early part of our revival, two more of our girls professed conversion. A Goulah boy, who lived with me formerly, but was taken away by his people, has lately returned, and asked me to take him again. On Monday evening last this lad professed to experience a change of heart. The next morning he did not want to eat. When asked why he did not take his breakfast, he replied, "I got religion; I don't want to eat." Being asked if religion was better than food, he answered, "Yes, ma'am."

The girls all remain probationers for shurch membership, and at times appear to be under precious divine influence, and give me encouragement to hope that they will in time become established christians, and at last be saved in heaven.

The treaturer's account was then read, by which it governed that they will an each of the control of the

The girls all remain probationers for shurch membreship and at lusues appear to be under precious distinct the precision of the part of th

selves.

A liberal collection was then taken up, and the exercises concluded by singing and prayer.

Columbian Petthologian Society. The forty-fourth anniversary of the Peithologian

Society was held at Niblo's Theatre last night. The object of this institution, which is, as its name imports, for persuasion by means of language, was beautifully developed by the several speakers, members of Columbia College, who delivered in stirring charms of eloquence, orations, on their respective themes. The following were the exercises spoken on the occasion, which were re-

ercises spoken on the occasion, which were received with great applianse by one of the most brilfight and forbionable andiences we have seen
within this theatre:—

Presidential Address, by Geo Clinton Farrar; an
Essay, "American Literature," by John II. Anthon;
an Oration, "The Spirit of Liberty," by George G. Byron;
an Oration, "The North American Indian," by Jas.
Starr Clark; an Oration, "The Industry of Genius,"
by Legh B. Dickinson; an Oration, "Our Country," by
Henry A. Tailer; an Oration, "Philanthrophy," by
Charles A. Silliman; an Oration, "Philanthrophy," by
Charles A. Silliman; an Oration, "Philanthrophy," by
Charles A. Silliman; an Oration, "The End of Revotation," by Malcolin Campbell; an Essay, "Human
Progress," by George F. Seymour.

On the stage we noticed, amongst several other
members, the President, J. C. Farrar, President
King, Professors Schmit, Hows, and Ogden Hoffman, Esq.

Church of the Nativity, Avenue C.—Rev. Dr. Haight, morning, Rev. Dr. Johnson, afternoon.
Moravian Church, corner of Mott and Houston streets.—Rev. J. P. Van Pelt, evening.
Kew Jerusalem Church, West Washington Place—Rev. Thomas Wilkes, morning.
Presbyterian Church, Twentleth street—Rev. J. J. Octrom. merching.

strom, merning. Eaptist Church, Grand street—Rev. D. M. Graham. Universalist Church, Fourth street—Rov. T. B. Thay-

er, afternoon.
Free Church, corner of Market and Monroe streets—Rev. R. Heyt, morning.
Congregational Church, Sixteenth street—Rev. E. Hopper.
Presbyterian Church, Madison avenue—Rev. W. Banard, morning. Church of the Puritans, Union Square—Rev. Dr. heever, evening. St. Jude's Church, Sixth avenue-Rev. Dr. Hawks,

Christian Church, Sunoik street Edward Minard, morning.
Church of Humanity, Third street—E. W. Capron, author of the History of the Mysterious Noises at Rochester, afternoon,
Serinous Episcoral CHURCHOS,
John Street—S. Fitch, morning; S. M. Knapp, afternoon; J. Chatterion, evening.
Bunne street—L. M. Vincent, morning; R. A. Chalker, evening.
Green street—Dr. Hodgson, morning; J. G. Guilek,

christian Church, Suffelk street-Elder Millard,

vertry street O. F. Kettell, morning; P. Ward, evening. Bullivan street—D. L. Marks, morning; A. Rogers, af-

ternoon; M. M. Curtis, evening.
Bedford street—J. Luckey, morning; M. Missitu. af-ternoon; A. W. Furgmon. evening.
Eighteenth street. Dr. Holdich, morning; A. Lee, evening Thirtieth street—P. P. Sandford, morning; P. Onkley, afternoon.
Forsyth street—J. K. Stille, morning; J. Z. Nichols, afternoon; J. Ferris, evening.
Madison street—A. Byers, morning; J. Campbell. vening.
Cherry street—R. C. Putney, morning; P. L. Hoyt, fiternoon; D. Bullock, evening.
Allen street—P. L. Hoyt, morning; H. Loundsbury,

Second street G. Horton, afternoon; Z. N. Lewis, illeit street. L. Clark, morning; R. C. Put-n H. Brown evening; substry street. R. A. Chaiker, morning; R. C. Put-, afternoon, L. H. King, evening, eventh street. L. H. King, morning, wenty-seventh street. D. Lyman; morning; J. W. sth, afternoon; F. Doueley, evening, littleth street. B. M. Genung, morning; R. Osborn,

o'clock, by Bishop Janes; sermon by Rev. Dr. Sanford That of Eiders, in the Eighteenth street Church, at the same hour, by Bishop Hedding; sermon by Rev. Dr. Holdich.

American and Foreign Sabbath Union—Church corner Fourth street and Lafayette place. Discourse by Rev. Dr. Eethune, half-past 7 P. M.

City Bible Society Norfolk street Baptist Church. The P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22.

American and Foreign Bible Society—Norfolk street
Baptist Church, 10 A. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.-We lately

visited the National Academy of Design, the twenty-fourth annual exhibition of which has been open for about two weeks past, and we must conscientiously aver that we derived infinite pleasure and satisfaction from this visit. The academy is situated in Broadway, directly opposite Bond street, where six commodious and well arranged rooms have been recently erected, five of which are devoted to painting, and one to sculpture. It is universally admitted that the present collection is superior, both in respect to variety and excellence,

skill of design and boldness of execution. The leng range of bold and towering clifts, against which the angry billows beat with merciless fary, heaving on high the rebounding spray, and the heavy, lowering clouds, floating past, through which the obscure light of the sun is partially visible, may be pronounced "horribly grand," and leave upon the mind impressions of gloominess, of dread and of awe. We are of ognion that the cloudy sky might have tolerated a somewhat darker shade, which would, undoubtedly, have heightened the effect of the scene. The other objects, however, the sea, the fishermen in the foregound, and, in particular, the extensive line of rocks, which are characterized by grandeur of conception, minute attention to every part and the execution of a bold and daring pencil, are, without exaggeration, unexceptionable and stamp this picture as one of the best in the collection.

No. 230.—Torre di Servus, by Cropsey.—This picfure gives you a representation of the Tower of Servus, which stands on the Campagna Romagna, in a dilapidated condition. The coloring of the atmosphere is warm, to which the light of the sung gives a peculiar glowing brightness. The rains of the tower, in front of which you observe a skepherd bey tending a flock of goats, and the long line of rocks, beautifully disappearing in the distance, are managed with considerable ability. The whole is good and pleasing, although from the almost total absence of vegetation, and the dreary appect of the displayed the distance, are managed with considerable ability. The whole is good and pleasing, although from the almost total absence of vegetation, and the dreary appect of the displayed the presents herse if in all her loveliness, sublimity and grandeur. The scene is pleasing, although it must be admitted that the artist might have selected a more appropriate subject for the display of his genius. It represents a small village, with a pattial view of the majestic Rhine, in which you see several boats moored to the strand. The rocks in the

favorities.

The want of space reluctantly compels us to terminate our rather agreeable task for to-day. It is our intention, however, to embrace the earliest opportunity of paying another visit to the National Academy of Design, with the view of selecting some more of the paintings for our special notice and observation, and to continue this mode of proceeding until we shall have exhausted the whole collection.

In Adminanty.

Before Judge Betts.

May 11.—William Foung st. William Boyd.—It is ordered and decreed by the court, that the libellant recover \$2.50 damages against the respondent, because of the as-anit and beating in the libel moutioned, with summary costs.

The Schoner Noomi and John W. Hell, Respondent, but the libellant may rightfully proceed in this court against the vessel in vem, and against the muster, in personant, for the value of materials put on beard her, to aid in transporting the cargo, as for the eargo, and that the master is personally as for the eargo, and that the master is personally as for the eargo, and that the master is personally as for the eargo, and that the master is personally as for the eargo, and that the master is personally as for the eargo, and that the master is personally as for the eargo, and that the master is personally as for the eargo, and that the master is personally as for the eargo, and that the master is personally and claimant to the libel be overruled in this respect. But it is further considered that the libellant cannot maintain an action in this court for the non-execution maintain an action in this court for the non-execution of a charter party, simplisted to be made between the parties, and that so much of the exceptions as applies to a claim of damages for breach of such agreement be allowed. No costs to either party.